

GONCHARENICH, Igor' Fomich; ZEMSKOV, Vasilii Dmitriyevich; KORNESEKOV,
Viktor Ivanovich; BRILLIANTOV, V.V., otv.red.,; GARBOR, P.N.,
red.isd-va; BOLDYREVA, Z.A., tekhn.red.

[Shaker screens and conveyers] Vibratsionnye grokhoty i
konvelery. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.isd-vo lit-ry po gornomu
delu, 1960. 214 p. (MIRA 14:3)
(Screens (Mining)) (Conveying machinery)

GONCHAROVICH, I.P., kand.tekhn.nauk

Wider application of vibration in mining machinery. Ger. zhur. no. 5:
44-47 Ny '60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Institut gornogo dela AN SSSR, Lyubertsy, Moskovskoy oblasti.
(Vibrators) (Mining machinery)

USKOV, A.A.; ROZENTRETER, B.A.; GONCHAROVICH, I.F.

New developments in the over-all mechanization of stoping
operations in coal mines. Ugol'35 no.10:30-36 0'60.

(MIRA 13:10)

(Stoping (Mining)) (Coal mining machinery)

GONCHAREVICH, I. F.

"The Utilization of Radioactive Isotopes in the Coal Benefication Process."

report presented at the Conference on Benefication of Useful Minerals, sponsored by the Learned Council of the IGD, AS USSR, Balakhash/Karagands, 29 Nov - 4 Dec 1960.

QONCHAREVICH, I.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; SAKHNO, N.G., inzh.; TRANIN, F.Ye.,
inzh.

Effect of elastic elements of suspension with a nonlinear characteristic on the operation of a vibrating conveyer. Nauch. soob. Inst. gor. dela 4:97-108 '60. (MIRA 15:1)

(Conveying machinery)

GONCHAREVICH, I.F., kand.tekhn.nauk

Coordinating conference for setting up drive types for vibrating machines. Nauch. soob. Inst. gor. dela 4:128-130 '60.

(MIRA 15:1)

(Mining machinery)

GONCHAREVICH, I.F., kand.tekhn.nauk

Scientific coordination conference on the application of
vibratory equipment in mining. Ugol' 35 no.2:62-63 P '60.
(MIRA 13:5)

(Mining engineering--Congresses)

SPIVAKOVSKIY, A.O., prof.; GONCHAREVICH, I.F., kand. tekhn. nauk

Increasing the rate of transporting on a vibrating conveyor.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. no.6:107-112 '61.

(MIRA 16:7)

1. Moskovskiy gornyy institut imeni I.V. Stalina. Rekomendovana
kafedroy rudnichnogo transporta.
(Conveying machinery)

GONCHAREVICH, I.F., kand.tekhn.nauk

Let's introduce vibration transportation of loose materials
more quickly. Stroi. i dor. mash. 6 no.6:25-30 Je '61.

(MIRA 14:7)

(Conveying machinery)

SPIVAKOVSKIY, A.O.; GONCHAREVICH, I.F.

Experimental investigations of the effect of vibrations on the
resistance to transportation. Dokl. AN SSSR 140 no.3: 546-548 S '61.
(MIRA 14:9)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Spivakovskiy).
(Vibration)

GONCHAREVICH, I. F., kand. tekhn. nauk

Classifying vibrating transportation equipment. Mekh. i avtom.
v gornoi prom. no.2:144-161 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Mining machinery)

GONCHAREVICH, I., kand.tekhn.nauk; SIMONYAN, Ye., inzh.

Use of vibrators in the mechanization of the packing and
unloading of bulk materials transported by railroad and mine
cars. Prom.Arm. 5 no.4:33-38 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Armenia--Loading and unloading--Equipment and supplies)
(Vibrators)

TORPOGOSOV, Z.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; GONCHAREVICH, I.F., kand. tekhn. nauk

Vibration recovery in working thick ore deposits. Nauch.
soob. IGD 15:33-43 '62. (MIRA 17:2)

GONCHAROVICH, I.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; VORONYUK, A.S., kand.tekhn.nauk

Using vibrating equipment in underground mining of ore. Nauch.
soob. IGD 17:40-58 '62. (MIRA 16:7)
(Mining machinery) (Vibration)

GONCHAREVICH, I. F., kand. tekhn. nauk

Methods for balancing and vibration damping of vibratory conveying machinery. Vest. mashinostr. 42 no.10:23-27 0 '62.

(MIRA 15:10)

(Conveying machinery)
(Damping(Mechanics))
(Balancing of machinery)

GONCHAREVICH, Igor' Fomich; SERGEYEV, Petr Aleksandrovich; PETRUN'KIN,
L.P., inzh., retsenzent; KOLDOMASOV, Ye.I., red.;
BYSTRITSKAYA, V.V., red.-isd-va; UVAROVA, A.F., tekhn. red.

[Vibratory machines in construction] Vibratsionnye mashiny v
stroitel'stve; osnovy teorii, proektirovaniia i rascheta.
Moskva, Mashgis, 1963. 310 p. (MIRA 16:5)
(Vibrators)

KRYUKOV, B.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; GONCHAREVICH, I.F., kand.tekhn.nauk

Designing resonance vibratory machines with nonlinear (nonsymmetrical) resilient couplings, taking into account the starting conditions. Mekh. i avtom. v gor. prom. no.3:231-242 '63.
(MIRA 16:10)

GONCHAREVICH, I.E., kand.tekhn.nauk; SARATOVSKIY, E.G., kand.tekhn.nauk;
BISHELE, I.V., inzh.

Optimizing the processes of vibratory transportation by using a
digital computer. Mekh. i avtom. v gor. prom. no.3:242-252 '63.
(MIRA 16:10)

SIMONYAN, Ye.A., gornyy inzh.; GONCHAREVICH, I.F., kand.tekhn.nauk

Use of dacron in conveyor belts. Gor. zhur. no.5:72-73 My '63.

(MIRA 16:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gornometallurgicheskiy institut Armyanskoy SSR, Yerevan (for Simonyan). 2. Institut gornogo dela im. Skochinskogo, Moskva (for Goncharevich).

(Conveying machinery) (Dacron)

SIMONYAN, Ye.A.; GONCHAREVICH, I.F.

Use of plastics for compressed air and water pipelines in the
mining industry. Plast.massy no.7:67-69 '63. (MIRA 16:8)
(United States--Mining engineering) (Pipe, Plastic)

GONCHAREVICH, I.F., kand.tekhn.nauk

Designing vibratory pneumatic conveying apparatus. Vop. rud. transp.
no.7:150-162 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Institut gornogo dela im. A.A.Skochinskogo.
(Pneumatic conveying)

GONCHAREVICH, I.F., kand. tekhn. nauk; SAKHNO, N.G., kand. tekhn. nauk

Some regularities in transporting by vibrating conveyors
with nonsymmetrical characteristics of the elastic couplings.
Mach. soob. IGD 18:144-150 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

CONCHAREVICH, I.F., kand. tekhn. nauk

Resistance coefficients of vibrating conveyors. Nauch. soob.
IGD 20:126-129 '63. (MIRA 16:10)
(Conveying machinery)

GONCHARENICH, I.F., kand.tekhn.nauk

Effect of the lumpiness of materials on the normal pressure ratio and the effective friction ratio along a vibrating surface. Nauch.sob. IGD 22:179-184 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

GONCHAREVICH, I., kand.tekhn.nauk; SIMONYAN, Ye., inzh.

Vibratory conveying in industry. Prom.Arm. 6 no.10:54-58 0 '63.

(MIRA 17:1)

GONCHAREVICH, I.F., kand. tekhn. nauk; VOLKOV, G.M., kand. ekonom. nauk

Prospects for introducing vibration equipment in open-pit
mines. Ugol' 38 no.6:26-28 Je '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Mining machinery) (Vibration)

SPIVAKOVSKIY, A.O.; GONCHAREVICH, I.F., kand. tekhn. nauk;
RUBINOVICH, Ye.Ye., inzh., mlad. nauchn. sotr.;
TIKHONOV, G.V., inzh., mlad. nauchn. sotr.; KAMNEVA,
T.N., red.

[Method of calculating resonance, vibration conveyers and
vibration grizzlies with buffers taking into account acting
resistances; short scientific report] Metod rascheta rezo-
nansnykh vibrokonveierov i vibrogrokhotov s buferami s
uchetom deistvuiushchikh soprotivlenii; kratkii nauchnyi
otchet. Moskva, In-t gornogo dela, 1963. 38 p.

(MIRA 17:8)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Spivakovskiy).

VASIL'YEV, Mikhail Petrovich; ALOTIN, Leonid Mikhaylovich; VINNIK,
N.A., inzh., retsenzent; GONCHAREVICH, I.F., kand. tekhn.
nauk, retsenzent; SHELKOVYY, A.A., inzh., retsenzent

[Mine haulage] Rudnichnyi transport. 2. izd., dop. i perer.
Moskva, Nedra, 1964. 376 p. (MIRA 17:9)

GONCHAREVICH, I.P.; SIMONYAN, Ye.A.

Some regularities in the collision of the freight with a
vibrating surface. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Ser. tekhn. nauk 17 no.1:
57-60 '64 (MIRA 17:3)

GONCHAREVICH, I.F.; KRYUKOV, B.I.; ALOTIN, L.M.

Theory of the transportation by vibration of a layer of materials,
taking into account the acting resistances. Nauch. trudy KNIUI
no.13:267-273 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

GONCHAREVICH, I.F.

Coefficients of normal pressure and coefficients of slipping
in transportation by vibration. Nauch. trudy KNTUI no.13:
273-278 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

VIKHNOVICH, O.L. (Moskva); GONCHAREVICH, I.F. (Moskva); TERPAGOSOV, Z.A.
(Moskva)

Study of the operational productivity and labor consumption
of vibration drawing and delivery of ore. Izv. AN SSSR. Met.
1 gor. delo no.6:179 N-D '64. (MIRA 18:3)

AGOSHKOV, M.I.; SPIVAKOVSKIY, A.O.; GONCHAREVICH, I.F., kand. tekhn. nauk;
TERPOGOSOV, Z.A., kand. tekhn. nauk

Use of vibration techniques in working ore deposits. Gor. zhur.
no.7:53-59 J1 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut gornogo dela im. A.A.Skochinskogo. 2. Chleny-
korrespondenty AN SSSR (for Agoshkov, Spivakovskiy).

RUBINOVICH, Ye.Ye., inzh.; GONCHAREVICH, I.F., kand. tekhn. nauk

Experimental investigation of some problems of vibration transportation. Nauch. soob. IGD 26:100-106 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

VARSANOF'YEV, V.D., inzh.; GONCHAREVICH, I.F., kand. tekhn. nauk

Problem of elliptic conditions in the oscillations of vibration
machines. Nauch. soob. IGD 26:106-109 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

GONCHAROVICH, I.I., inshener; IVANOV, M.V., inshener.

Mechanized cable reeler for submerged pumps. Besop.truda v prom. 1
no.3:28 Mr '57. (MIRA 10:4)
(Pumping machinery)

GONCHAREVICH, I.N., otv. red.; IMITRIYEVA, L.N., red. izd-va; IL'INSKAYA, G.M., tekhn. red.; BOLDYREVA, Z.A., tekhn. red.

[Use of vibrating machinery in mining] Primenenie vibrotekhniki v gornom dele. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu, 1960. 303 p. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut gornogo dela.
(Vibrators) (Mining machinery)

SHCHERBAK, G.S.; BOGDANOVSKIY, N.A.; GONCHAREVICH, Ye.M.

Increasing the performance of percussion-cable drilling rigs.
Trudy Inst. gor. dela AN Kazakh. SSR 7:99-108 '61.

(MIRA 14:6)

(Rock drills)

GULYY, M.F.; MAZURENKO, N.P.; GONCHAREVSKAYA, T.S.; DAGTYAR', R.G.; GEMMA,
O.I.; SLYUSARENKO, I.T.; ZAKHAROV, A.V.

Preparation from the lytic substances of *Bacillus mesentericus* and its action on ascitic cancer in mice. Vrach. delo no.12:1347 D '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Laboratoriya bioterapii raka (zav. - kand.med.nauk N.P.Mazurenko) Kiyevskogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii i otdel tkansvykh belkov (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AN USSR, prof. M.F.Gulyy) Instituta biokhimi AN USSR.

(CANCER) (BACTERIA, AEROBIC)

GONCHAREVSKAYA, T.S.; GAYEVSKAYA, A.A.; SALIVON, Ye.F.; SLYUSARENKO,
I.T.; GORODETSKAYA, P.M.

Studies on various biochemical indices of BCG cultures under
various cultivation conditions. Probl.tub. 38 no.4:88-93 '60.

(MIRA 14:5)

(MYCOBACTERIUM BOVIS)

GONCHAREVSKIY, A.Ye.
TKACHENKO, I.A., inzhener; DIKSHTEYN, Ye.I., inzhener; VARSHAVSKIY, A.P.,
inzhener; GONCHAREVSKIY, A.Ye., inzhener; NIKOLAYEV, A.G., inzhener;
CHERNOGRUD, P.G., inzhener.

Top casting of steel through two stepper tubes. Metallurg no.5:29-32
My '56. (MIRA 9:9)

1. Magnitogorskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.
(Smelting)

1ST AND 2ND CODES													3RD AND 4TH CODES												
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																									
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<p>Reductibility of Kurchensk ores and their agglomerates in a rotary kiln and on the Dwight-Lloyd belt. A. N. Pukhovskiy and M. S. Gombarevskii. <i>Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR</i>, No. 6, 5-13. 1964. S. I. Malinskii</p>																									
<p>ASB-514 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																									
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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																									
<p>Reducibility of Krivorog ores. A. N. Pokhvisnev and M. S. Gushcharevskii. <i>Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR</i> 1934, No. 11-12, 45-51. -- Samples of Krivorog ore and agglomerate were tested for reducibility. Compn. of the ore was: Fe 61.40-69.48, FeO 0.61-14.08 and SiO₂ about 1%; and of the agglomerate: Fe 64.35-69.20, FeO 0.64-24.65 and SiO₂ 3.10-11.05%. Reduction was carried out with H at 800°. Particle size was varied from 5 to 50 mm., at 5-mm. intervals, and percentage of reducibility was plotted against time. Decrease of rate of reduction with increase in particle size is less pronounced in the agglomerate than in the ore. Agglomerate contg. 24.65% FeO was more easily reduced than ore contg. only 14.08%. The reduced ore is weak mechanically, but the reduced agglomerate is firm. S. L. Madorsky</p>																									
<p>ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																									
<p>GROUPS OF</p>																									

GONCHAREVSKII, M.S.

POKHVISNEV, A.N. and GONCHAREVSKII, M.S. Vosstanovimost' zheleznykh rud Krivogo Roga, v svyazi s ikh fizicheskimi i mineralogicheskimi kharakteristikami. [2. izd.]. Khar'kov, Gos. nauchn.-tekhn. izd-vo Ukrainy, 1936. 156 p. (Dnepropetrovskii institut metallov).

DLC: TN405.R29K73
1936

SO: LC, Soviet Geography, Part I, 1951, Uncl.

PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX																									
1ST AND 2ND COLUMNS													3RD AND 4TH COLUMNS												
COMMON ELEMENTS													COMMON ELEMENTS												
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<p>Reduction and other metallurgical characteristics of agglomerates from Krivoy-Rog ores. A. N. Pokhvisnev and M. S. Goncharovskii. <i>Teoriya i Prakt. Met.</i> No. 3, 1-13; No. 6, 1-10 (1938); cf. C. A. 29, 3268. The amt. of Fe silicate, size of agglomerate, surface of pores and porosity were detd. with relation to reduction. Within the expl. range (1.34-12.8%), the Fe silicate had no significant effect upon reduction. Very small agglomerate particles are reduced with difficulty, but those of 5-10 mm. are easily reduced. For samples above 50 mm., reduction is independent of size and becomes equal for both ferric and ferrous oxides. The surface of pores was detd. as follows: Spherical samples (5-80 mm. in diam.) were submerged in 0.16% aq. soln. of methylene blue at room temp. ($\approx 2-3^\circ$). After 24 hrs., they were taken out, the unadsorbed methylene blue was titrated with 0.1 N I₂ soln. and the excess I₂ detd. with 0.1 N thiosulfate with starch as an indicator. One mg. methylene blue = 1 sq. m. of pore surface. The porosity of ferrous and ferric oxide agglomerates of equal pore surface was found to be 38.4 and 80.0%, resp. Since the reduction of both types becomes equal with an increase in size, then the pore surface and not the porosity should serve as an indicator of reduction.</p> <p>B. Z. Kamich</p>																									
METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																									
1ST AND 2ND COLUMNS																									
3RD AND 4TH COLUMNS																									

The influence of the amount of agglomerate contained in the charge on the operation of the blast furnace and on the operating conditions in those processes using the agglomerate. *Izv. S. Goucharovskii. Izv. i Pril. Met.* 10, No. 1, 13-20 (1938). *Chem. Zvesti*, 1939, 1, 511.

The strength or compactness of an agglomerate increases with increase in the FeO content. This property is best determined by the grizzly test, preferably used in addition to the rattler test. Even though the FeO content is high, an agglomerate which contains 11-12% fayalite is more readily reduced than Krivon-Rog ore of the same size of lump (over 35 mm.). An agglomerate content of 40-60% in the charge makes it possible to heat the blast to a higher temp., to reduce the blast pressure, the coke consumption and the amt. of furnace dust formed. The processes occurring in the furnace also take place more uniformly. When the agglomerate content in the charge exceeds 50% the rate of oxidation must be made deeper, preferably with the simultaneous reduction of the amt. of coke in the charge. In general, an advantage of a higher agglomerate content is an increase in the economy of the process by reason of more vigorous indirect reduction.

M. A. Mironov

7

Aluminum-Coating of Sheet Iron. M. Goncharevsky and I. Narkin (Norsk. Tekn., 1900, (21/22), 20-21; Káim. Referat. Záv., 1941, 8, (3), 78; C. Ab., 1943, 87, 6323). [In Russian.] Sheet iron is treated with 5% NH_4Cl etched with 5% HCl , washed in hot water, transferred first to a weak NH_3 solution, then to a bath of fused aluminum for 6-7 minutes. An aluminum layer 0.015 mm. thick is formed. The amount of aluminum used for both sides of sheet iron is 40 grams.² of surface. The mechanical properties of sheet iron coated with aluminum by the method described are equal to those of tinplate.

ASM-AIA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX																									
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS													3RD AND 4TH ORDERS												
<p>Aluminum coating of sheet iron. I. I. Sorokin and M. S. Gorbunovskii. U.S.S.R. 60,059. March 31, 1940. Sheet iron is treated with weak NH_4Cl soln., pickled in HCl, washed with hot H_2O, dipped into weak NH_4OH, and placed for a short time in molten Al. M. Hosh</p>																									
<p>ASSOCIATE METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																									
<p>1ST AND 2ND ORDERS</p>																									
<p>3RD AND 4TH ORDERS</p>																									

Goncharevskiy, M.S.

USSR/Corrosion. Protection from Corrosion.

J

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 3, 1957, 10561

Author : Goncharevskiy, M. S. and Bogoyavlenskaya, N. V.

Inst : Not given

Title : The Protection of Pipes from Corrosion During Transport and Storage

Orig Pub: Stal, 1956, No 7, 619-623

Abstract: Tests in NaCl solutions of various coatings used in the protection of pipes from corrosion during transport and storage have shown that best results are obtained with a mixture of asphalt III (25 wt%) and asphalt V (75 wt%) dissolved in benzine (140-180% by wt of the asphalt mixture), cold coated onto the pipe. It has been found that 40 gms of this composition are sufficient to coat one running meter of 146 x 7 mm pipe. The effect of the condition of the surface of the pipe on the properties of the coating has also been investigated. It has been found that pipe produced in continuous stands and with

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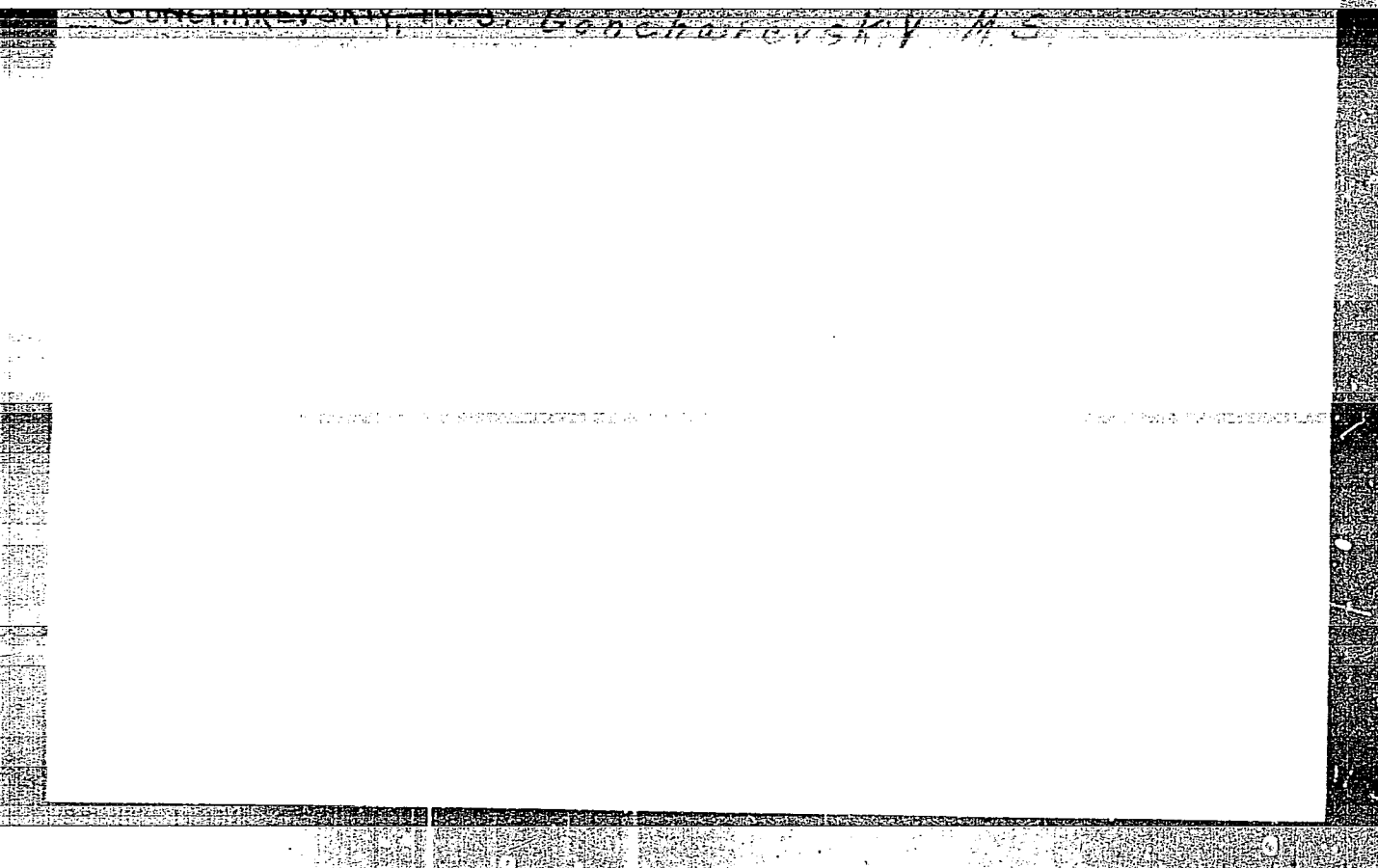
USSR/Corrosion. Protection from Corrosion.

J

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 3, 1957, 10561

Abstract: automatic equipment has a scale which adheres tightly to the metal and can be coated with the asphalt solution without further cleaning. Furnace-welded and "bezbalonno" annealed pipe must be cleaned mechanically before coating.

Card 2/2



137-58-4-7741

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 4, p 198 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Goncharevskiy, M. S., Kalinkina, Z. M.

TITLE: Corrosion Resistance of Welds of Electrically Welded Tubing
(Korrozionnaya stoykost' shva elektrosvarnykh trub)

PERIODICAL: Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Vses. n.-i. trubnyy in-t, 1957,
Nr 3, pp 48-55

ABSTRACT: Problems of the quality of a weld of electrically welded tubing, its resistance and corrosion under atmospheric conditions, under various conditions of fabrication, in chemically active mediums, and so forth, are discussed. The corrosion strength of the seam was studied both in tubing not subject to annealing and in normalized tubes: a) for atmospheric corrosion--in a fog chamber (3 percent NaCl solution) and an apparatus for intermittent immersion; b) for submarine and other chemical corrosion in various fluid media--in a spindle apparatus. The test specimens were cut in the form of 70x30 mm segments from 57 and 76 mm diameter tubes of cold-rolled steel (Nrs 10 and 20) made on 51-152 mm electric welders. The specimens were taken from parallel positions: one containing the weld, the other from the diametrically

Card 1/2

137-58-4-7741

Corrosion Resistance of Welds of Electrically Welded Tubing

opposite side. To determine the effect of the degree of cold deformation of the metal on its corrosion resistance, flat specimens (100x28x1.5 mm) having degrees of deformation that increased along their length (5-53 percent) were tested, and similar tests were made of cylindrical specimens with 3, 35, 57, and 79 percent reduction. The tests were run in an 0.5-percent H_2SO_4 solution. It was established that: (1) The corrosion resistance of the seam and the parent metal of unannealed electrically welded tubes was virtually identical in service under industrial, marine, and other mediums of $pH > 3$. (2) In acid solutions in which $pH > 3$, the seams of unannealed electrically welded tubes have a corrosion resistance only one-third or one-fourth that of the parent metal. The same is noticed in an alternating medium (sea water - air). (3) After normalization of electrically welded tubes, the corrosion resistances of the seam and of the parent metal equalize regardless of test conditions. However, in an acid medium (0.5 percent H_2SO_4 solution), annealed electrically welded tubes have only one-fifth the resistance of those that had not been annealed. (4) Work-hardening of metal (reduction < 25 percent) increases its resistance to corrosion in a 0.5 percent H_2SO_4 solution. (5) Non-normalized electrically-welded tubing may be employed instead of seamless tube in structural tubing for cars and tractors (for water, petroleum, and gas), and in ammonia refrigerators.

A. L.

Card 2/2

1. Welds--Corrosion--Test results 2. Steel tubing--Applications

PA - 2419

AUTHOR: GONCHAREVSKIY, M.S., cand. tech. sc., DANILOV, F.A., eng.
TITLE: SHAYKEVICH, S.S., eng., STASEVIC, P.K., eng.
 Multiple Cold Drawing of Tubes with the Application of Phosphatizing.
 (Mnogokratnoye kholodnoye volocheniye trub s primeneniym fosfat-
 irovaniya, Russian)
PERIODICAL: Stal', 1957, Vol 17, Nr 3, pp 243-253 (U.S.S.R.)
 Received: 5 / 1957 Reviewed: 6 / 1957
ABSTRACT: According to G.A. GOL'DEN and S.D. SKAUZ, Steel Metal Industry, 1949,
 Vol 26, Nr 261, phosphatizing in the case of cold drawing makes it
 possible to increase the number of drawing without process annealing
 as well as to increase the strength of the drawing device; it also
 permits reduction of the quantity of waste and to use relatively
 cheaper emulsions. In spite of many experiments in this direction no
 positive results were achieved in the U.S.S.R. It is essential to
 find out the right type of phosphate coating and the corresponding
 lubrication. Series of tests were carried out in the "Pervoural' -
 skiy Novotrubnyy zavod" works and in the "Dnepropetrovskiy im. Lenin
 zavod" works. The multiple drawing of carbon- and chromansile-tubes
 was carried out in 10 oim tubes according to a process elaborated by
 the works. This process permitted a double drawing without process
 annealing with a total deformation of up to 60% (with a draw of 2,5).
 The drawing of phosphatized tubes works much better and needs less
 power than the drawing of coppered tubes with torphosal (the surface

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Multiple Cold Drawing of Tubes with the Application of Phosphatizing.

of the tubes improved, the number of breaks reduced by the 2,5-fold and the use of the drawing device by the 2-fold). Three million roubles were saved (compared with drawing of coppered tubes), the output rose by 20%, cost of production decreased by 3% and the annual consumption of fuel by 2,131 t, the consumption of metal by 675 and that of drawing devices by 82 t. Working conditions and the cleanliness of working places improved. A sodium soap sud was used as lubricant. (3 Tables, 6 Illustrations and 10 citations from Slav publications).

ASSOCIATION: All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Tubes and the
"Novotrubnyy" works (Vsesoyuznyy n.-i. trubnyy institut, Novo-
trubnyy zavod)

PRESENTED BY:

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Card 2/2

188310

26051
S/137/61/000/007/072/072
A060/A101

AUTHOR: Goncharevskiy, M. S.

TITLE: Corrosion resistance of carbon and low-alloy steels with protective coatings in sea-water

PERIODICAL: Referativnyi zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 7, 1961, 54, abstract 7I395 ("Tr. Ukr. n.-i. trubn. in-ta", 1959, no. 2, 186-197)

TEXT: Pipes galvanized by the thermal diffusion method possess a higher corrosion resistance than those galvanized by the hot and electrolytic methods when exposed to sea-water and particularly to a variable environment (sea-water - air). Aluminum coatings of pipes representing a homogeneous solid solution of Al in Fe are incomparably more resistant than coatings of "pure" Al. Painting of pipes with paints or lacquers is insufficient.

Ye. Layner

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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SOV/130-60-3-19/23

AUTHORS: Goncharevskiy, M. S. (Candidate of Technical Sciences),
Elpkin, Ya. N. (Engineer)

TITLE: Concerning Pipe Rubberizing Procedure

PERIODICAL: Metallurg, 1960, Nr 3, pp 33-34 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The development of chemical production poses the problem of anticorrosive protection of industrial pipelines. Rubberized steel pipes are used in the Soviet Union and abroad. Soviet practice has shown that in some aggressive media without strong oxidizers the life of rubberized steel pipes exceeds that of stainless steel pipes by 2 to 9 times, that of vinyl and plastic pipes by 1.5 to 3.5 times and faolite pipes by 2 to 7 times. The wear resistance of rubberized steel pipes in aggressive media with solid particles exceeds that of other materials by many times. The pipes work under elevated pressures while faolite pipes are only applicable at maximum pressures of 3 atm, with vinyl

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and plastic pipes at max 6 atm. With the newly developed synthetic-base rubbers, the pipes work satisfactorily within the 70-100° C temperature range. The authors recommend the following procedure: (1) cutting pipes, welding flanges and rounding corners on lathe; (2) descaling (shot) blasting, and wiping clean the pipe surface by compressed air; (3) degreasing; (4) coating with rubber glue by means of atomizer; (5) inserting of glued raw rubber sheet lining. The rubber is wetted by a layer of glue and inserted into the pipe with a clamping device, connected to a winch cable by means of a hook, and a stop; (6) drying to remove benzine vapors; (7) pressing rubber on pipe surface by pulling a rubber ball through the pipe with the winch cable; (8) trimming excess rubber and gluing rubber flanges to steel flanges; (9) vulcanizing by live steam (3 atm) in water-cooled boiler, designed by "Kautchuk" Plant in Moscow; (10) inspection. The same procedure is used for rubberizing the internal surfaces of intricate shapes. In the Soviet Union

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mostly 1.5 to 2.0 m long pipes are rubberized and less frequently 3 m long pipes. The inadequate production of this type of pipes is due to the shortage of rubberizing shops and equipment and an insufficient knowledge of the procedure. There is 1 photograph.

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainian Scientific-Research Pipe Institute (Ukrainsky nauchno-issledovatel'skiy trubnyy institut)

Card 3/3

GONCHAREVSKIY, M.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; SHCHESNO, L.P., inzh.; KHITRIK, I.S.,
inzh.

Structure and strength of zinc vapor-diffusion coatings depending
on the conditions of the process. Proizv. trub no.12:103-107 '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

GONCHAREVSKIY, M.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; CHUYKO, P.I., inzh.; TARASENKO,
R.I., inzh.; KIPARISOVA, A.G., inzh.; KARASIK, Ye.E., inzh.

Effect of certain factors on the process of oxalating pipe.
Proizv. trub no.12:114-116 '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

BAKALYUK, Ya. Kh.; GONCHAREVSKIY, M.S.; LAVRENKO, N.A.

Aluminum coating of steel pipes. Bial. tekhn.-ekon. inform. Gos.
nauch.-issl. inst. nauch. i tekhn. inform. 18 no. 12:5-7 D #65
(MIRA 19:1)

L 27475-66 EWT(m)/T/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD/HW

ACC NR: AP6015626

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/009/0033/0033

INVENTOR: Shchesno, L. P.; Goncharevskiy, M. S.; Tsvetun, A. S.; Shapiro, L. A.;
Brechkevich, V. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method of heat treatment of stainless steel tubes. Class 18, No. 181144

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 9, 1966, 33

TOPIC TAGS: steel, stainless steel, steel tube, steel corrosion, intergranular corrosion, corrosion prevention

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a method of heat treatment of stainless steel tubes. The tubes are vacuum annealed to decarburize the surface layer. Prior to vacuum annealing, an oxide film is formed on the tube surfaces by annealing in air at approx. 800C for 10-15 min to prevent intergranular corrosion. [ND]

SUB CODE: 13/
11/ SUBM DATE: 29Jan63/ ATD PRESS: 4260

Card 1/1 BLG

UDC: 621.785.345

Goncharevskiy, Ya. A.

130-12-17/24

AUTHORS: Kokarev, N.I., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Lisiyenko, V.G., Goncharevskiy, Ya.A., and Beloshapkin, V.G., Engineers.

TITLE: Industrial Testing of Open-hearth Ports with Ejection of Hot Air (Promyshlennoye ispytaniye golovok martenovskikh pechey s ezheksiyey goryachego vozdukha)

PERIODICAL: Metallurg, 1957, No.12, pp. 28 - 29 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: Recalling that 3-10% decrease in tap-to-tap time and 4-16% decrease in fuel consumption had been obtained in 1953 at Magnitogorsk by ejecting cold atmosphere air into the gas ports, the authors describe more recent developments on the ejection of hot air. The idea of the new type of end (Fig.1) was due to the Ural Polytechnical Institute (Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut) and provides for better distribution of combustion products between the gas and air checkers (a bypass channel being provided), as well as increased gas velocity. The characteristics of the design were studied with models, the results also explaining the comparatively low effectiveness of cold-air ejection at the works. The new ends were incorporated in a 380-ton furnace at the Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Combine (Magnitogorskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat), fired on mixed (coke-oven and blast-furnace) gas and provided with a magnesite-chromite roof. The bottom area was 73.7 m², the volume of the

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Industrial Testing of Open-hearth Ports with Ejection of Hot Air 130-12-17/24

air and gas checkers being 160 and 93 m³, respectively. The cross-section of the by-pass channels was 400 x 560 mm, the port opening being decreased. Tar nozzles were located at the gas slag-pocket ends. Studies of the temperature distribution were made (Fig.2) under various conditions and durations of the various periods of the process were measured. With compressed air at 2 atm. gauge, the efficiency of combustion improved and more even re-generator temperatures were obtained. A number of design defects were found: difficulty of inspection and clearing of the bottom of the gas port and its replacement; tendency of dust to deposit in the by-pass channel. In spite of these and some operating difficulties, the fuel consumption when the new end was used fell to 110-115 kg/ton in spite of a more rapid firing (up to 33-34 million cal/hour during charging). There are 2 figures and 1 table.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
Card 2/2

S/133/61/000/003/002/014
A054/A033

AUTHORS: Dikshteyn, Ye. I.; Goncharevskiy, Ya. A.; Zuts, K.A.; Antipin, V. G.; Kozhanov, M. G.; Zarzhitskiy, Yu. A.; Kulakov, A. M.;

TITLE: Mastering the operation of a 500-ton open-hearth furnace fired by coke-oven gas and mazut

PERIODICAL: Stal', no. 3, 1961, 210 - 214

TEXT: The 500-ton open-hearth furnace designed by the "Stal'proyekt" operates according to the scrap-ore process and is fired by cold coke-gas (4100 cal/m^3) and mazut (9600 cal/kg). The principal data of the furnace are: charge 500 - 550 tons, hearth area 105 sq m, depth of the bath 1.2 m, height (over the altar level) of the crown 3.15 m, of the air partition 1.35 (1.2) m, of the burner axis 1.30 (1.6) m, useful volume of slag chamber 142 m³, stack height 90 m. The results obtained by the furnace design and firing system could be improved by incorporating several modifications. For instance, there are two gas-mazut burners, one on either side of the furnace. This is a simple structural solution but did not prove very effi-

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cient. By applying two or three burners on either side of the furnace this situation could be improved. The blast produced is not enough to ensure the heat conditions required. The vacuum produced by the stack and wasteheat boiler (60 and 75 mm water column, respectively) is inadequate to efficiently evacuate the gaseous combustion products from the operating area of the furnace. The efficiency of the blast system is unfavourably affected by losses in the cold-air exhaustion system through the slag chambers, which require a better insulation. The heat transfer capacity of the torch was also unsatisfactory. Carbon monoxide in the combustion products in the vertical channel already disappeared when there was 3 - 3.5 % oxygen present, indicating an inadequate mixing of fuel and air. In order to improve the mixing and radiation capacity of the torch, compressed air was introduced separately through a special tube. This, however, did not solve the problem and had to be put down to the wrong type of feed-opening. Tests were also carried out to raise the heating capacity of the torch by improving the operation of the pulverizer, by means of increasing its capacity, i.e., the consumption of high-pressure steam in the pulverizer. The radiation capacity of the torch for cold coke-gas and mazut depends largely on the ratio at which these two fuels are consumed. For the furnace in question the optimum

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A054/A033

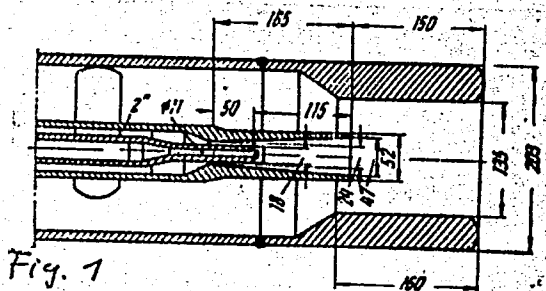
entering the operation of a ...

condition for the torch was obtained when 1700 - 1800 hg/h mazut was consumed and when the thermal load of the furnace amounted to 40 mill. cal/h, (Fig. 6). Tests carried out to improve the furnace operation by increasing the heat load to 50 mill.cal/h only resulted in greater wear, without improving the operational conditions. Actual improvement was obtained by decreasing heat losses through the stoke holes, amounting to 2 mill.cal/h, by a suitable insulation and by feeding 1800 - 2000 Hm³/h compressed air into the torch, thus increasing its temperature to 1850°C and distributing it more uniformly along the torch. By increasing the heating capacity of the torch, the time required for the optimum heating of the charge and for burning out carbon was reduced. By intensifying the thermal conditions of the furnace, desulfurization became more intensive and it was possible to smelt 08 kN (08kp) grade steel in the furnace. Although the reconstruction of the furnace and the application of modifications improved and stabilized the operation of the 500-ton mixed fuel furnace, the burner system will still have to be modified and a suitable method to be applied for preparing the gas, in order to change over from mixed fuel to gas-firing only. There are 9 figures and 2 tables.

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Mastering the operation of a

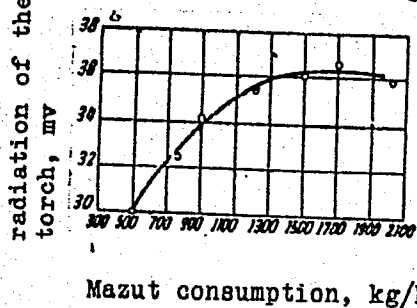
Figure 1: Gas-mazut burner of the 500-ton open-hearth furnace.



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A054/A035

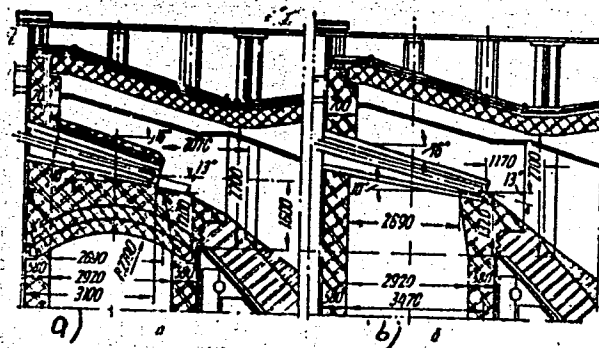
Figure 6: Dependence of the radiation of the torch on the amount of mazut consumed (when firing also coke gas)



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A054/A033

Figure 8: Change of the mazut burner structure
a) after reconstruction,
b) before reconstruction.



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VECHER, N.A., inzh.; GERMAIDZE, G. Ye., inzh.; PANFILOV, M.I., dotsent;
KHIL'KO, M.M., inzh.; MERSHCHYIY, N.P., inzh.; ALFEROV, K.S., inzh.;
ANTONOV, S.P.; DIKSHTEYN, Ye.I.; YAGNYUK, M.I.; BELIKOV, K.N.;
GONCHAREYSKIY, Ya.A.; TRIFONOV, A.G.; SEDACH, G.A.

"Open-hearth plants with large-capacity furnaces" by D.A. Smoliarenko,
N.I. Efanova. Reviewed by N.A. Vecher and others. Stal' 21 no.2:125-126
P '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Sverdlovskiy sovet narodnogo khozyaystva (for Vecher, Germaidze, Pan-
filov).

(Open-hearth furnace—Design and construction)
(Smoliarenko, D.A.) (Efanova, N.I.)

GONCHAREVSKIY, Ya.A.; ANTIPIN, V.G.; OVCHINNIKOV, G.Ye.; KOZHANOV, M.G.

Operation of high-capacity open-hearth furnaces with single-channel ports. Stal' 22 no.8:705-709 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Magnitogorskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.
(Open-hearth furnaces)

VORONOV, F.D.; BIGEYEV, A.M.; GONCHAREVSKIY, Ya.A.; SARYCHEV, V.F.

Slag formation in the melting period in very high capacity
open-hearth furnaces of the Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Combine.
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; chern. met. 8 no.4:65-71 '65.

(MIRA 18:4)

1. Magnitogorskiy gornometallurgicheskiy institut i Magnitogorskiy
metallurgicheskiy kombinat.

12

TULUYEVSKIY, Yu.N.; KOVYLIN, V.A.; AKHMANAYEV, S.I.; GONCHAREVSKIY, Ye.A.;
SLOBODKIN, Ye.M.

Experience in the automatic control of thermal conditions of
a large-capacity open-hearth furnace. Metallurg 10 no.6:20-22
Je '65. (MIRA 18:6)

VORONOV, F.D.; BIGEYEV, A.M.; SARYCHEV, V.F.; GONCHAREVSKIY, Ya.A.; MILYAYEV, A.F.; VORONOV, V.F.; KOROTKIKH, V.F.

Operation of large-capacity open-hearth furnaces with sinter in place of ore in the charge and with the use of oxygen in the flame.
Stal' 25 no.7:603-605 J1 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Magnitogorskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat i Magnitogorskiy gornometallurgicheskiy institut.

GONCHARIK, A.F.

Carrying out the state plan of urgent research work and the introduction of scientific and technical achievements into the national economy of the RS.F.S.R. in 1962 by the Voronezh Economic Council. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst. nauch.i tekhn.inform. no.2:77-79 '63. (MIRA 16:2)

(Voronezh Province--Research)
(Voronezh Province--Technological innovations)

GONCHARIK, A.F.

Use of foam polyurethan in the light industry. Biul.tekh.-
ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch. i tekhn.inform. 16
no.10:90 '63.

Increase of the productivity of forests of the Karelian S.S.R.
based on the drainage of swamped forest areas of state forest
resources. 91 (MIRA 16:11)

GONCHARIK, A.F.

Introduction of new equipment in enterprises of the radion and instrument industries of the Leningrad Economic Council. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch.i tekhn.inform. 17 no.1:92 '64.
(MIRA 17:2)

FETISOV, S.G.; PROKHOROV, A.V.; STAPANOV, F.P.; Prinimali uchastiyet
GONCHAROV, A.F., inzh.; P'YANKOVA, V.F., inzh.

Effect of deoxidation on properties of low carbon structural
steel alloyed with manganese. Stal' 24 no.12:1090-1092 D '64.
(MIRA 18:2)

BLYUMENTAL', R.M.; GIRICH, A.I.; GONCHARIK, A.K.; GUSEVA, T.P.; ZHITKOVA,
L.A.; IOFFE, A.M.; KULEMIN, P.D.; LEVINA, L.I.; OSHKIN, P.A.;
PAPROTSKIY, T.V.; RYAKHINOV, A.M.; SAMSONOV, N.A.; TULAYKOV, V.M.;
USTINOV, I.M.; FAYN, B.P.; SHIFRIN, D.L.; KOLOTILOV, Vasil'y
Ivanovich, red.; SVYATITSKAYA, K.P., vedushchiy red.; TROPIMOV,
A.V., tekhn.red.

[Equipment for the petroleum industry] Neftiagoe oborudovanie.
Vol. 5 [Petroleum valves and fittings] Neftianaya armatura. Moskva,
Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry. 1958.
247 p. (MIRA 12:1)

(Petroleum industry--Equipment and supplies)

GONCHARIK, A.P.

BORISOV, V.A., inshener; GONCHARIK, A.P., inshener.

Automatic lathes used in machining spinning rings. Mashinostroitel'
no.5:20-21 My '57. (MLRA 10:6)

(Lathes)

GONCHARIK, A. P.

137-58-2-3457

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 2, p 169 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Goncharik, A. P.

TITLE: Gas Nitrocarburizing of Spinning-machine Wheels (Gazovaya nitrotsementatsiya kolets pryadil'nykh mashin)

PERIODICAL: Mashinostroitel', 1957, Nr 8, pp 25-26

ABSTRACT: To improve the quality and wear resistance of wheels (W), a procedure of gas nitrocarburizing of W of grade 45 steel, instead of the previous cementation in a solid carburizer, was developed. Nitrocarburizing of the W was performed in an electric shaft furnace. The W, in baskets, were lowered into the furnace, heated to 860°C, which was then covered, a blower turned on, and kerosene delivery into it begun (60-80 drops per min), and 4-6 liters NH₃ per min. After holding for 5 hours, the W were hardened in oil. The hardened nitrocarburized W showed a R_C of 60-66, with the depth of the saturated layer being 0.35-0.40 mm; the microstructure of the layer was martensite and retained austenite. To avoid rejection of the W for deviation from the circular, the basket has to be transferred from the W to the hardening tank without shaking.

Card 1/1

A. B.

1. Wheels--Hardening 2. Metals--Hardening

AUTHORS: Goncharik, A.P., Engineer and Kuznetsov, N.S. SOV/117-58-12-7/36

TITLE: A Pneumatic Installation for Removing Waste Wood (Pnevmaticheskaya ustanovka dlya udaleniya drevesnykh otkhodov)

PERIODICAL: Mashinostroitel', 1958, Nr 12, pp 9 - 10 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The wood-working shop of the Penzenskiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod (Penza Machine Building Plant) is equipped with a pneumatic installation for removing waste wood, which has been working for two years without any repairs. The installation consists of a pipeline with suction branches terminating in collectors, which are connected with the wood working machines. The waste is transported by an air stream through the pipeline to a centrifugal ventilator and then through another pipeline to a dust extractor from where it is brought by a conveyer to the boiler room. The maximum capacity of the installation is 18m³ or 3.6 tons per hour. There is 1 diagram.

Card 1/1

GONCHARIK, I.I., aspirant

Hyaluronidase activity, dephenylamine and cup tests in rheumatism.
Zdrav.Bel. no.3:31-33 '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz kafedry gosspital'noy terapii (zaveduyushchiy -- professor
G.Kh. Dovgiallo) Minskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(RHEUMATIC FEVER) (HYALURONIDASE) (DIPHENYLAMINE)

GONCHARIK, I.I., aspirant

Liver function changes in rheumatic patients during prednisone and ACTH therapy. Zdrav.Bel. 8 no.2:17-21 F '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz kafedry gosspital'noy terapii (zav. - prof. G.Kh.Dovgyallo) Minskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(LIVER)

(RHEUMATIC HEART DISEASE)

(ACTH)

(PREGNADIENETRIONE)

1. GONCHARIK, M. N.
2. USSR 600
4. Potatoes
7. Comparative physiological evaluation of potato varieties, Sel. i sem, 20, No. 1, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

GONCHARIK, M. N.

GONCHARIK, M. N.

Intensity of photosynthesis and the activity of biochemical processes in potatoes and cabbage grown beyond the Arctic Circle. Biokhim.pl.1 ovoshch. no.3:250-262 '55. (MIRA 8:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut polyarnogo zemledeliya i zhivotnovodstva Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva RSFSR
(Arctic regions--Potatoes) (Arctic regions--Cabbage)

GONCHARIK, M.N.

USSR/General Biology. Evolution.

B-7

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 20, 1958, 90468.

Author : Goncharik, M.N.

Inst :

Title : A Falsification of the Michurin Doctrine (i. Letter from Igarka).

Orig Pub: Agrobiologiya, 1955, No 4, 391-394.

Abstract: See: Ref Zhur-Biologiya, 1956, 22318.

Card : 1/1

GONCHARIK, M.N.

Summer and fall frost damage to potato tops and further
accumulation of tuber yields. Dokl. Akad. sel'khoz. 21 no. 10:
19-22 '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Igarskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya opytanaya stantsiya.
Predstavleno akademikom I.V. Yakushkinym.
(Potatoes) (Plants, Effect of temperature on)

Goncharik, M.N.

CHERNYAKOVA, S.N.; GONCHARIK, M.N.

Type formation in cabbage. Agrobiologiya no.1:78-83 Jan-F '57.

1. Igarskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya opytaya stantsiya. (MIRA 10:4)
(Cabbage)

GONCHARIK, M.N.

CONCHARIK, M.N. [Hancharyk, M.N.]

Effect of atmospheric humidity on the vital functions of plants.
Vestsi AN BSSR Ser.bial.nav. no.4:37-44 '58. (MIRA 12:4)
(Humidity) (Plant physiology)

GONCHARIK, M.N.

Characteristics of the growth and development of potatoes in the
Yenisey Valley beyond the Arctic Circle. Sbor.nauch.rab.Bel.otd.VBO
no.1:12-24 '59. (MIRA 14:4)
(Yenisey Valley—Potatoes)

GONCHARIK, M. N., Doc Biol Sci -- (diss) "Problems of diet, growth, and development of crop plants under the conditions of the Yenisei North." Minsk, 1960. 37 pp; (Academy of Sciences Belorussian SSR, Inst of Biology); 200 copies; price not given; (KL, 28-60,158)

GONCHARIK, M.N.

Depression of photosynthesis in daytime. Sbor. bot. rab. Bel. otd.
VBO no.2:41-49 '60. (MIRA 15:1)

(Photosynthesis)

GONCHARIK, M.N.

Dynamics of growth and development of potatoes in the Yenisey
Valley north of the Arctic Circle. Bot. zhur. 45 no.4:507-
523 Ap '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Institut biologii AN Belorusskoy SSR, g. Minsk.
(Igarka region--Potatoes)

GONCHARIK, M.N.

"Half-leaf method" for determining photosynthesis. Biol. Inst.
biol. AN BSSR no.6:115-122 '61. (MIRA 15:3)
(PHOTOSYNTHESIS)

GONCHARIK, M.N.; RUSETSKAYA, L.P.; MARSHAKOVA, M.I.

Translocation of assimilates from potato leaves. **Biul.**
Inst. biol. AN BSSR no.6:123-129 '61. (MIRA 15:3)
(PLANTS--ASSIMILATION)
(PHOTOSYNTHESIS)

GONCHARIK, M.N., doktor biologicheskikh nauk

Determining frost resistance in seedlings and varieties of
potatoes. Agrobiologiya no.6:917-918 N-D '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Institut biologii Akademii nauk BSSR, Minsk.
(Potatoes--Frost resistance)

MIKHAYLOVSKAYA, Vera Arsen'yevna; KOZLOVSKAYA, Nataliya Vital'yevna;
GONCHARIK, M.N., doktor biol. nauk, red.; ZAYTSEVA, T., red.
izd-va; TURTSEVICH, L., tekhn. red.

[Poisonous and harmful plants] Iadovitye i vrednye rastenija.
Minsk, Izd-vo Akad. nauk BSSR, 1962. 116 p. (MIRA 15:9)
(White Russia—Poisonous plants)

GONCHARIK, Mikhail Nikolayevich; TERENT'YEV, V.M., doktor biol.
nauk, red.; KHOLYAVSKIY, S., red. izd-va; VOLOKHONOVICH, I.,
tekhn. red.

[Effect of ecological conditions on the physiology of cultivated
plants] Vliianie ekologicheskikh uslovii na fiziologiyu kul'tur-
nykh rastenii. Minsk, Izd-vo Akad. nauk BSSR, 1962. 246 p.
(MIRA 16:5)

(Russia, Northern--Plants, Cultivated)
(Plant physiology)